REGISTERED No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,073.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above, SATURDAY, the 6th March 1878.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 5th March for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S AFRICA, 2932 Tons, 250 H.P. Commander J. PATTESON, on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, C. Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on the 15th instant or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

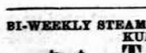
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

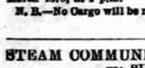
The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. BAY, on TUESDAY, the 12th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Mandvie.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Deck.
Aden	32	22	9	64
Suez	36	22	9	8
Port Said	36	24	9	9
Messina	50	34	14	14
Naples	50	34	14	14
Leghorn	50	34	14	14
Genoa	52	35	14	14-10
Marseilles	52	35	14	14-10

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

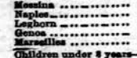
For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 9th March, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. COLLIN, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. HAAW, on the 3rd April,
and by the
S S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. PUTT, on the 15th May,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 29th May.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipments of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
ITALIA	2,346	426	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,020	434	... „	30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	434	... „	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, November 15, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878
(c) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th Mar.
— VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(c) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	26th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(c) AUSTRALIA	3063	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(c) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(c) HINDUSTAN	3143	500	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
— CHINA	2915	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(c) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow ..19th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot ...2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman...16th „
THIBET	2503	400	J. H. Turbock 29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman..29th March.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector ....26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

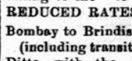
TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Do. do. with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.



MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. GOUGH, will sail from BOMBAY, 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain GREEN, during the middle of April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

TO FOLLOW THE BELLONA.

S. S. EUROPEAN, 3,000 TONS.

TO SAIL ON THE 17TH OF MARCH.

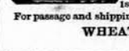
THE above Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers for Liverpool.

1st Class, Rs. 450. 2nd Class, Rs. 300.

For passage and shipping baggage, apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Passenger Agents, Bombay.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* SUEZ CANAL SAILING ON OR ABOUT 22ND MARCH.



THE First-Class full-powered Steamer PROPONTIS, Captain DUNN, has a full poop, and will take a few First-Class Passengers, by special agreement, on very reasonable terms. Apply to

GADDUM & Co., Agents,
7 and 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. PEARSON, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE ..... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

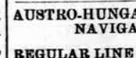
For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3507	490	on 25th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Requin	4311	250	on 15th Apr. „
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	470	on 10th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 120	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, February 12, 1878.

NOTICE.

TO THE SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, HOTELS, &c., &c.

NEW SEASON TEAS.

BEST INDIAN TEAS at the cheapest rates.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
KANGRA VALLEY ORANGE PEKOE		1	8
Do. PEKOE SOUCHONG		1	6

Five per cent discount 15 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

ENO'S

EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,

A palatable and refreshing Saline.

Cash Re. 1-12.....per bottle.....Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do. „ 3-8.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1878.

CROWDED HOUSES !!!

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM!!!

ROMEO !!!
ROMEO !!!
ROMEO !!!
ROMEO !!!
ROMEO !!!

MR. FAIRCLOUGH
AS
ROMEO.

ROMEO !!!
ROMEO !!!
ROMEO !!!
ROMEO !!!
ROMEO !!!

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that in consequence of the enthusiastic reception of Shakespeare's tragedy,

ROMEO AND JULIET,

THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,

MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH,

WILL APPEAR IN HIS WORLD-RENOWNED IMPERSONATION OF

ROMEO,

IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF

ROMEO AND JULIET,

SATURDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1878.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

ROMEO	MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH
Mercutio	„ S. Phelps.
Paris	„ M. Comerford.
Benvolio	„ H. Vernon.
Tybalt	„ M. Comerford.
Friar Laurence	„ H. Vernon.
Capulet	„ A. Plumpton.
Peter	„ S. Davis.
Apothecary	„ J. Morris.
Balthazar	„ A. Plumpton.
Lady Capulet	MRS. H. Vernon.
Nurse	Mr. John Morris.
JULIET	MISS ELCIA MAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

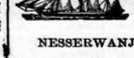
Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1-8
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

BOMBAY AND HAVRE STEAMERS.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.



THE well-known Passenger Steamer GLAMORGAN, 2,411 Tons, 400 H. P., sailing for Havre direct about 5th April, has excellent accommodation for a large number of passengers.

Apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th, and 20th instant, on account of the HOLEE HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, March 7, 1878.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN possessed of COMPETENT ENGINEERING KNOWLEDGE and LITERARY SKILL, to conduct a Journal in India, to be devoted to the Record of Engineering works of Interest in this country, to the Discussion of Scientific and Professional subjects, and to form a means of communication between Engineers on Professional Matters throughout India.

Apply by letter only to "ENGINEER," care of W. NEWMAN and Co., Calcutta.

EVANGELISTIC ADDRESSES

WILL BE DELIVERED

THE

Revd. J. GELSON GREGSON,

OF AGRA,

IN THE

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,

During the week commencing 10th March.

SUBJECTS

SUNDAY,	MARCH	10,	Called Christian.
MONDAY,	„	11,	Satan's Sorts.
TUESDAY,	„	12,	True Beacons.
WEDNESDAY,	„	13,	False Lights.
THURSDAY,	„	14,	Pharisees Ancient & Modern.
FRIDAY,	„	15,	Enthusiasm.
SATURDAY,	„	16,	Too Late.
SUNDAY,	„	17,	To Young Men. The Glory of Youth.

Services will begin on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 6 p. m. ; on WEEK-DAY EVENINGS, at 8 p. m.

ALL ARE INVITED.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,

ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE,

SHOULD CALL AT

THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR

ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

6, Hummum Street,

FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POOSSIÉRE,

Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,

WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

REQUISITES FOR

TRAVELLERS

BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
from Rs. 20 each.

PORTMANTEAUX.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

HATS, HELMETS, PUGREES &c.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 12.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50.

Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Archromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

DRAM FLASKS. Various Patterns and sizes, Re. 1-8 to 15.
DRINKING CUPS. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS,
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manillas and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from R. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps,
Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES,
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS, YACHTS AND LAUNCHES.

WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, having speeds up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, having draughts down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT BOARD.

YARROW & CO.

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, the lower part of an Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 45. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, from 12th April for two months. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of J. Neuberg, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.

Per doz. Quarts .....Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints ..... „ 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PRESS READER (SECOND) WANTED. Apply personally to the Manager of this paper.

WANTED, in a Mercantile Office, a NATIVE CLERK who writes a good hand and fast. Salary Rs. 50. Apply A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, for two or three months, a FURNISHED HOUSE, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill. Apply to X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED in the FORT by a Married Couple. Terms must be moderate. Address OMEGA, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Required a good SUPERVISOR. None but an experienced and thoroughly competent man should apply. Applications to be sent, with copies of testimonials, to C. D., care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT with a Lady going Home or to TAKE CARE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN. A Good Ballet. Has no objection to an engagement in India. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET in the Fort, a Cool Residence containing a Drawing, Dining, two Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to R. KOLAJI & Co., No. 34, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, 2 ARAB HORSES and 2 PEGU PONIES.

ENGLISH POTTATOES, just received, in prime condition. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a light four-seated CARRIAGE in perfect order, a black AUSTRALIAN HORSE 15 hands, and a set of Brass-Mounted HARNESS. Apply to HUDSON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH BREAD MADE BY MACHINERY, thus ensuring perfect cleanliness. J. PEARSE, Fort-Crawford Market and Falkland Road.

FRESH STORES

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. KASHGAR.

Prime Cumberland Hams in Canvas.
Best Streaky Breakfast Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheddar „
Gruyere „
Stilton „
Biscuits by Huntley and Palmer, 1 lb. Tins, Mixed, Ginger Nuts, Digestive, Picnic, Rich and Plain Arrowroot, Dessert Osborne, Oval Thin Captain, &c.
Swiss Milk prepared in Switzerland.
Confectionery, Chocolate Menier, &c.

ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY CASH FOR THE AMERICAN HAM, BEEF AND TONGUE

In Tins, Cooked and ready for Table use ARE NOW REGISTERED.

Early application is requested to avoid disappointment.

OYSTERS, FISH AND ICE

Supplied to Residents in the Mofussil FOR CASH ONLY.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

W. J. ESSAI,

WINE AND PROVISION STORES,

Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

PLAYS, FARCES, &c.

Rs. 4-8 per dozen ; Rs. 25 per 100.

A. S. S. Actors' Retreat. Ali Baba.
Angel or Devil. Affair of Honour.
Ample Apology. Alabama. Acis and Galatea.
Board and Residence. Bonnie Fishwife.
Brigands of Calabria. Book the Third.
Belle of the Barley Mow. Bowled Out.
Birthplace of Podgers. Ben Bolt. Blue Devils.
Blighted Being. Barber of Seville.
Caught by Ears. Caught by the Ears.
Conjugal Lesson. Cabinet Question.
Chapter of Accidents. Caught by the Cuff.
Catch Him who can. Colleen Bawn.
Curious Case. Charming Pair. Cozy Couple.
Cup of Tea. Caught in his own Trap.
Clockmakers' Hat. Cleft Stick. The Census.
Day After the Fair. Domestic Economy.
Duck Hunting. Dumb Belle. Done Brown.
A Decided Case. Done on Both Sides.
Duel in the Dark. Deaf as a Post. Dick Turpin.
Dandelions Dodges. Dead Shot.
Death of Marlowe. Five Pounds Reward.
Fearful Tragedy in Seven Dials.
Faust (Burlesque). Family Failing.
Furnished Apartments. Family Jars.
Fra Diavolo. Fast Train. Flies in the Web.
Farmer's Story. First Floor. Friend Waggles.
Foscari. Fair Rosamond's Bower.
Forty Winks. Fish Out of Water.
Four Cousins. Give a Dog a Bad Name.
Green-Eyed Monster. A Good Fellow.
The Good Looking Fellow. Harvest Storm.
Happy Pair. A Husband at Sight.
Home for a Holiday. Hunting a Turtle.
Head of the Family. Ici on Parle Francais.
Irish Tiger. 1863. Irish Tutor.
The Irish Lion. I've Written to Brown.
In Possession. Jack Sheppard. Jane Shore.
Jack in the Box. Jewess. Jack Robinson.
John Dobbs. Little Annie's Birthday.
Lion at Bay. Lover's Quarrels.
Love Laughs at Locksmiths. Loan of a Lover
Lucia Di Lammermoor. The Lady of Lyons.
Locked in with a Lady. Left the Stage.
Lottery Ticket.
Lady Audley's Secret. A Lucky Hit.
Love and Rain. Lend me Five Shillings.
Lost and Found. Loving Cup. My Wife's Diary.
Maid with the Milking Pail. Matrimony.
My Wife's Mother. My Aunt.
A Match in the Dark. Milky White. Mummy.
Mistletoe Bough. Mazourka.
Marriage at any Price. Morning Call.
Mrs. White. More Free than Welcome.
My Precious Betsy. My Dress Boots.
Mrs. Green's Snug Little Business.
My Heart's in the Highlands. My Wife's Cut.
My Wife's Bonnet. My Turn Next. Mazeppa.
My Friend from Leatherhead. Mad as a Hatter.
A Model Husband. Money.
No. 1 Round Corner. No. 6 Duke Street.
Not a Bad Judge. Next of Kin. On and Off.
Old Honesty. Out of the Frying Pan.
Our Jemimy. Our Domestic. Only a Clod.
Our New Man. Orpheus and Eurydice.
Payable at Sight. Paul and Virginia.
Peace at any Price. Petticoat Government.
Pair of Pigeons. Paulpry Married and Settled.
Peter Smink. Princess Charming.
Pacha of Pimlico. Prince of an Hour.
Raising the Wind. Return Ticket.
Retained for the Defence. Rivals.
Rifle Volunteer. Rough Diamond.
Rustic Prima Donna. Rule Britannia.
Still Waters Run Deep. Secret Service.
Sarah's Young Man. Spitalfield's Weaver.
Spanking Legacy. State Secrets. State Prisoner.
Sent to the Tower. Sam's Arrival.
Short and Sweet. Sink or Swim.
Shepherd of Cournonailles. Sleeping Hare.
Sleeping Beauty. Storm in a Tea Cup.
Slice of Luck. Turn him Out.
Ticket of Leave Man. Thumping Legacy.
Twenty Minutes with a Tiger. Two in the Morning.
Two Polts. Two Gay Deceivers.
Two Gents in a Fix. Two to One. Infelhausen.
Timour the Tartar. Tromb-Al-Ca Zar.
Unlucky Friday. Up to Town and Back.
An Ugly Customer. Victor Vanquished.
A Valentine. Venus in Arms.
Very Pleasant Evening. Who's the Heir.
Wilful Word. Wanted a Young Lady.
Wooing in Jest. Wonderful Woman.
Who's Who.

THACKER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH MARCH.

GRAND DRAMATIC RECITALS.

UNDER THE

MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

AND IN THE PRESENCE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR.

MR. DUNCAN MACALLUM,

AGENT

FOR THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIAN,

MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH,

Has the honour to announce that on WEDNESDAY next, Mr. Fairclough will give a series of DRAMATIC RECITALS, of which full particulars will be duly announced.

A plan of the Hall can be seen at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where Tickets can be secured.

WILSON'S

COLOSSAL, PERSIAN, GRECIAN, AND ROMAN HIPPODROME.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH MARCH 1878.

MAMMOTH COMBINATION:

MONSTER AGGREGATION

OF VARIED, EXCITING, MARVELLOUS AND CLASSIC SPORTS EV

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 8TH MARCH 1878.

ALTHOUGH no practical change has occurred in the political situation at Home, the tendency here is to consider to-day's telegram as slightly less favourable.

Yesterday's commercial advices from London do not indicate any appreciable alteration in the views of the Home public. Consols are still quoted at 95⅞, but French Rentes have advanced from 110 to 110⅛.

The London General Produce Markets are all unchanged, and Wheat and Seeds are given as last quoted.

Reuter reports the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday as closing active, but not only are the day's sales very moderate—12,000 bales—but prices show no change, and private messages are all quiet in tone. Piece Goods in Manchester too are reported quieter, and it is very evident that Reuter's Agent has wired a much too favourable view of the position. Were this the only occasion on which such a discrepancy had occurred, there might be little occasion to take serious notice of it, but for days back it has been the same as our reports will show. The complaints amongst merchants are naturally very strong, and the advisability of starting an independent service has been very freely discussed. The injury caused to traders is very great, as not only are they obliged to supplement Reuter's reports by messages of their own, but the markets are unduly influenced by incorrect reports, and steady legitimate business becomes all but impracticable.

Yesterday's telegram from New York still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11 cents per lb., but Futures are not quoted. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	9,000	6,000	6,000
Six days' do.	79,000	33,000	66,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,632,000	3,589,000	3,555,000

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows a decrease in the Reserve of £500,000 and an increase in Discounts of £1,800,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has declined from 42⅜ to 39¼ per cent., but the open market is no stronger; on the contrary, the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is given at £2⅞ against 3 per cent. last week.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver at 54½d. per oz., a decline of ¼d, and private advices describe the market as weak, no buyers. What is perhaps of more importance, however, is the fact that yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton brings £330,000 in Silver for this side, £210,000 for Bombay, and £120,000 for Calcutta, showing very conclusively that not only are there ample supplies of Silver available in the London Market, but that the late speculative purchases, which excited the market, must have been mainly on the part of the Indian Banks.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has been quiet with a weaker tendency. The Banks have reduced their drawing rates by 1-16d., but although willing buyers, they have not made any actual reduction in their rates for Private Paper. To all appearance, however, we have not seen the last of the decline, as there are very few Bills offering, and for these sellers, as a rule, hold for a reduction. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 2d.	per Re
Do. 6 months' sight..	Rs. 2d.	„
Credits, 3 „ sight...	Rs. 8 15-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „	Rs. 8 15-16d. to Rs. 9d.	„
Sovereigns each	Rs. 15 0.	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady and the turn in favour of sellers. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET has been less active to-day, and in Land Companies there has been a quieter feeling observable. A very general opinion prevails that the advance of the past three days has fully discounted any advantage likely to be obtained from the result of the Government negotiations for the foreshore Properties, and Colaba have receded Rs. 35 and Prerics Rs. 7 per share. Press Companies are unaltered throughout and Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet at about previous rates. Bank of Bombays are firm and one per cent. higher.

COTTON to-day has been very firm, and a fair business has been done at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Sellers are very loth to make contracts to any extent either for ready or forward delivery, and until we have quieter accounts from Home, or rather we should say more correct public telegrams, the position is not likely to undergo much change. We quote :—

Good Hingunghaut.....	Rs. 292	per candy	F. P.
G. O. F. Broach	„ 293	„	„
Good Omra	„ 190	„	„
F. G. F. „	„ 184	„	„
G. F. „	„ 189	„	„
G. F. Dholera.....	„ 185	„	„

FREIGHTS remain as before depressed and unchanged. For Liverpool by steam business continues to be done at £1-7-6, but not to a large extent. For Liverpool by sail the current quotation is still £1-15. For Triests and Venice, rates have been done at £2-2-6 per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change. Business remains dull to a degree, and prices show no symptoms of improvement.

COALS are quite at former values. A sale is reported of 500 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley to arrive by steamer at Rs. 16½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value per Share.	Rs. Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Rs.
		Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. c.	134
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	8 p. c.	695
Commercial	20,000	500	all	5 p. c.	700
Oriental (nominal)	20,000	500	all	7 p. c.	657
Union	60,000	250	all	10 p. c.	395

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 2nd March 1878.

Open 1,268½ Miles.

	Rs.	
Coaching	1,40,091	0
Merchandize	5,62,141	0
Telegraph	1,538	0
Total	7,03,770	0
Corresponding week last year, Open 1,268½ Miles	7,10,770	6
Decrease	1,901	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 100 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Colombo, via Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP DUKE OF ARGYLE, 1,969 tons, Commander Vaile, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE PORTUGUESE BRIG VESTAL, 88 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst., from Damaun, 5th March, in ballast.

THE HALL LINE STEAM SHIP BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons, Commander W. Brand, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP ESTEPONA, 676 tons, Commander L. B. Rushbrook, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers.

THE BRITISH SHIP EXCELSIOR, 1,217 tons, Commander J.J. Joslin, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst., from Rangoon, 3rd February, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Excelsior	Joslin.....	Rangoon, Feb 3.
8	Vestal	Nacoda	Damaun, Mar 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
8	Romeo	[illegible] k	Havre.
	Gu[illegible]ar	N. oda	Mozambique.
	Duke of Argyle (s).	Vaile	Calcutta.
	Estepona (s)	Hubback	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, for Colombo via Cochin.
Steamer Branksome Hall, Brand, for Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Punjaub for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Burgos, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 4—Steamer Cyrene and ship Lady Egidia.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—165 plates and 15 bars iron, Ebraham A Currim.
Zante s—12 packages brandy, A Currim.
Zante s—12 packages brandy, A Blaschreck and Co.
Tuscany s—90 hogsheads ale, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—60 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundisrjee ; 35 cases stout and 80 casks pale ale, Treacher and Co ; 25 casks pale ale, Sorabjee Rustomjee Bailwalla ; 50 cases champagne, Sir C Forbes and Co ; 21 packages glassware, Moosa Arch.
Duke of Atholl s—50 cases genera, Bell, Brandenburg and Co ; 60 bales straw boards, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 bars iron, Ladhabhoy Ebram.
Child wall Hall s—100 boxes bar soap, Ebram Hajee Ahmed.
Nizam s—20 cases whisky, Muckjee Jamsetjee ; 30 cases yellow metal sheathing, H L Southern and Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Ganges s—25 cases yellow metal sheets, Owen and Okell.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Earl of Zetland s—25 bales cotton, Khetsidass Hurmookroy 100 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy.
Savernake s—92 bales cotton, Oodechund Surdarchund ; 80 bales cotton, Jugjewan Jaichund ; 800 bundles myrabollams, Bhimjee Cooper.
European s—25 bales coirn yarn, Madhowjee Ghella ; 200 cwt black pepper, Furdhal, Sewjee ; 116½ cwts myrabollams, Dayal Jairaz ; 45 bales wool, Sugurmull Surdarmull ; 2 bales cotton and 30 bales cotton picking, Bhimsey Nuthoo ; 260 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ludha Veerjee ; 419 bales cotton waste, and 31 bales cotton picking, Tockersey Jewraz ; 1 bale wool, Dhooljee Chundallie ; 1 bale cotton, G Rudforth and Co ; 45 bales cotton, Luckmidas Khimjee Bramksome Hall s—323 cwts myrabollams, Soondersdas Damodher ; 225 cwts myrabollams, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 80 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 2 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 9 bales cotton, pick-ing, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 75 bales hemp, N 80 Mierjee ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Italia s—5 bales hides, Forbes and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Black-check and Co ; 10 bales wool, Nensee Luckmidass.
Victoria s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—462 cwts cloves, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 3 bales carpets, Choonilal Munmohandass ; 184 cwts ivory, Jairam Sewjee ; 450 cwts myrabollams, Nursey Khvattow ; 336 cwts limseed and 15 bundles goat skins, Killick Nixon and Co ; 21 packages hides and 12 cases fishmaws, Allarakhiabhoy Sazun ; 12 bales hides, Nuthoobhoy Gulamhoosein ; 20 bales hides and skins, M M N Feline and Co ; 13 bales hides, C S K Jamal Mohidin ; 14 bales hides and skins, E Russoolbhoy ; 51 bales hides and skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 40 bales skins, A S A Rehmon and Co ; 10 bales skins, W Nicol and Co ; 64 packages cloves, Visram Ebram ; 20 packages cloves, Nagindass Fuckerbhoy ; 71 bags black pepper, N Fuckerbhoy.

FOR PORT SAID.

Homer s—1,500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Italia s—13 bales coir fibre, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothes ; 26 bales cotton, E. Spinner Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia—286 bales cotton, E Spinner Co. 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 100 bales cotton, Knoop Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Isaac Reed,—500 bales cotton, Guddam and Co.
Whittier—1000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s—2 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Sumatra—15 casks ground nuts, Ralli Brothers ; 165 bags teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brother ; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

719-76—Shamrao P—Memon Mahomed Hajee Ali vs Memon Gani Hassam and another—Rimington, H and L.
568-76—Framjee and P—Hajee Ismail Seedick and others vs Shamjee, Poonjanee and another—Tyabjee and S.

References from the Bombay Small Cause Court.

2-599-76—Chalk and W—Kawasjee Kaikhasroo P vs Dossibai Shapoorjee and S.
17303-76—Amabai vsonabai.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

580-77—Rimington, H and L—Memon Hajee Harroon Mahomed vs Mulvi Abdool K—Lynch and T. and Khunderow M.

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Chunnilal vs Gowlee Ebrahim Chotoo and another.
In person—Sagoodni bin Mahomad, &c. vs Mariambeebee and others—Jefferson and P.
In person—Gungabai vs Babajee Kalojee.

LONG CAUSES.

800-77—In person—Meghjee Mooljee and another vs Raghowjee Jairaz—Balkrishna N.
430-77—Lynch and T—Mundherjee Bezonjee vs N M Panday and others—Crawford and Boevey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 7.

Gatacre, Major, By 23rd N L I, on leave, from Mhow.
Pearson, Lt, By Comst Dept, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Miles, Col, By 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Seddon, Lt, By 25th Regt N I, on leave, from Rajkote.
Parkinson, L Capt and Adjt, By 2-17th Foot, on leave, from Deolalee.
Fellows, Lt Col, Bl 8th N I, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 8.

Stacpole, Lt, By Qr Mr Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.
Butler, Lt Col 13th H M's, on leave, from Lucknow.
Hankins, Lt Col and Bt Col, 4th Bl Cav, from furlough, from Deolalee.
White, Major, Bl 92nd Highlanders, on leave of absence, from Sitapoor.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 8.

Morby, Lt Col, Bl The Buffs, to Cawnpore.
Oakes, Capt, H M's 33rd Regt, from leave, to Kamptee.
Stacpole, Lt, By Qr Mr Deolalee, from leave, to Deolalee.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 12th, 8h. 52·0m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Mar.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 9	.....	6 15	6 7	1 34 m	7 56 m
				2 29 a	8 22 a
Sun. 10	Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent.	6 14	6 7	4 m	8 33 m
				3 16 a	9 0 a
Mon. 11	.....	6 14	6 7	2 30 m	9 13 m
				4 16 a	9 51 a
Tues. 12	.....	6 13	6 7	3 6 m	10 9 m
				5 31 a	11 4 a
Wed. 13	English Mail Expected.	6 12	6 7	4 22 m	11 32 m
				6 59 a	.....
Th. 14	.....	6 11	6 8	6 50 m	0 48 m
				8 22 a	1 9 a
Fr. 15	.....	6 10	6 8	8 11 m	2 3 m
				9 19 a	2 31 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ASSOCIATEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

WHITTEN—ZINCKE—March 7th, at St. Thomas Cathedral Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, B. A., William C. Whitten, Superintendent of Police, to Rhea Maud, only daughter of the late W. Zincke, Bombay City Mission.

DEATHS.

BULKLEY—November 18th, 1877, at Nanaimo, British Columbia, Annette, wife of Thomas A. Bulkley, late of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WAGSTAFF—March 5th, at No 1, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, the wife of Philip Wagstaff, Esq, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878.

IT would appear, from the statement made by Lord Derby in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, that the English Government has determined to make the disastrous mistake, for itself and the country, of sending a representative to attend the Conference or Congress which is about to be held to settle the European questions arising out of the war between Russia and Turkey. The Foreign Secretary himself has evidently no belief in the success of the Conference, for he acknowledges that the task of inducing the Powers to effect a European instead of a merely Russian settlement of the Eastern Question will be a difficult one, and that the issue is uncertain. Why then, one naturally asks, does England have anything whatever to do with such a project, which may be converted by Powers secretly leagued with Russia into a means of recording an *ex post-facto* justification of the dismemberment of Turkey and the ruin of English influence in the East of Europe? Consider the circumstances under which this Conference, or Congress, whichever it is to be, is called together. We can understand that at the end of a long and general war, when the passions of nations have spent their force, when the relative rank of different States has been fixed by the unalterable decree of the God of battles, and men are so weary of the carnage and waste of war that they can realize their true position and make inevitable concessions for the sake of tasting once more the blessings of peace, a Conference may usefully be held to give diplomatic form to conclusions already established by the victories of mighty armies. Of such a kind was the Congress of Vienna, held after all Europe, from Moscow to Madrid, from the British Channel to the Black Sea, had been engaged for more than twenty years in a series of almost continuous wars ; and yet even in 1814-15 the agreement of the Powers was decided rather by the necessity each one felt of forgetting their mutual jealousies and dissensions in the presence of so terrible an enemy as Napoleon, than by considerations of justice or humanity. What chance, then, can there be for the success of a Conference of the representatives of Powers who are bitterly irritated against one another and have not ascertained by the hard but sometimes wholesome ordeal of battle which opinion or ambition is destined to prevail ?

This expedient of a Conference was tried little more than a year ago at Constantinople, with results which none of su can have forgotten, and which one might have supposed were disastrous enough to make the English Government dread having anything to do with a second Conference held under the same auspices. At Constantinople the chief Plenipotentiary of England, Lord Salisbury, allowed himself to be completely outwitted by General Ignatieff, and was persuaded to play into the hands of Russia by abandoning the traditional foreign policy of his own country and branding Turkey as an outcast from the happy family of civilized European States. The consequence was that Turkey began the war in defence of her own rights at the disadvantage of having been formally proclaimed to be a criminal deserving severe punishment by the united voice of Europe, and Russia was enabled to put forward the excuse that she only took up arms as the executioner of the outraged public opinion of the civilized world. The ridiculous figure England cut all last year, when her Government, though evidently sympathising with the Turks and feeling alarm at the Russian successes, was forced to put on an awkward show of impartiality, was entirely due to the breakdown of English diplomacy at the Conference of Constantinople ; and there is every reason to fear that there will be a similar breakdown at the Conference of Berlin. It is an astonishing thing, therefore, that England should willingly enter the trap which has been so carefully baited for her, and from which it will be so difficult for her to withdraw without loss of power and credit. What is the basis on which she is asked to negotiate? Lord Derby says, with his habitual candour, that the Treaty of Paris, as "confirmed and accentuated" by Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1871, has ceased to exist, and that the Conference will try to find a substitute for it. But who destroyed the Treaty of Paris? Russia alone, in spite of the protests of England. Of what value, then, would be a new Treaty, solemnly recorded by all the Powers which pledged themselves to uphold the Treaty of 1871, unless it were such a Treaty as Russia would not care to break? It is sheer folly, in face of our recent experience of Russian contempt for Treaties which do not suit her convenience, to talk of going into a Conference to effect a European as distinguished from a Russian settlement. No guarantee can be given that such a settlement would last a year. The only possible security for the maintenance of Treaties is the willingness of the Powers which are parties to them to go to war against any one of the signatories who refuses to be bound by them and takes up arms to get his own way. England, however, has seen the Treaty of Paris cancelled by Russia, and has done nothing ; and she is now mocked with an invitation to assist in framing a new settlement which Russia will of course set aside whenever it suits her purpose. It seems to us that a resolute English Minister, such as Lord Palmerston was, would point out in reply to this invitation that no basis for negotiations exists. The assumed object of the Conference is to prevent Russia from securing a complete political preponderance in South-Eastern Europe. That preponderance, however, she has already acquired ; and it is clear from the terms of the Treaty she has concluded with the Porte that she means to hold and strengthen by all means in her power her existing position *vis-a-vis* with Turkey. But, until she retires from this position, it is useless for the European Powers to debate whether she shall be allowed to occupy it or not. By entering the Conference, England would implicitly admit the right of the Russians to seize all European Turkey down to the Ægean, and the greater portion of Armenia, and, if this be admitted, we do not know what there is left to discuss. Lord Derby is clear-sighted enough to understand that English interests will be imperilled at the Conference, but his constitutional timidity makes him glad to accept any excuse for putting off the necessity to take a manly resolution and challenge Russia to the conflict which is inevitable. We fear that, if he be allowed to remain in office, this fatal habit of indecision will lead him to whittle away his programme of the conditions essential to the protection of English interests in the East till there is nothing of it left ; and then Lord Beaconsfield will be suddenly convinced of the mistake he has made in retaining Lord Derby as Foreign Secretary by such a fierce explosion of national wrath at home as will ruin the Government and the Tory party and perhaps make havoc of some of the most cherished institutions of the country.

PERHAPS of all the nonsense that has been spoken and written by Government nothing has been more persistently urged than the obligation of educating the natives to govern themselves, with a remarkable forecast of the possibility of a time when, England and Russia having destroyed one another like the famed Kilkenny cats, India might take an independent place among the roll of nations. Doubtless when the time comes she will be found equal to the occasion and display all those qualities which she will have acquired from her step-mother. Notable among these would be the art of managing municipal institutions, and the patriot Hindoo of that age will perhaps regard the Districts Municipal Act as the Magna Charter of municipal rights. Enacted in 1873, its features are the compulsory introduction of the Act wherever the Government may choose, the permissive (very permissive) election of commissioners by popular vote, and the distinction between Town and City Municipalities. If some reader suffering from the *ennui* of an Indian Sabbath were to turn over the leaves of those forgotten reports which slumber on official shelves, he might read now the respectable mover of the Bill referred proudly to the section regarding election by popular vote as the first attempt to introduce the representative system of government into India.

Clauses to the same effect exist in the Acts of other parts of India, but we are not aware what they have done. Certainly, in this Presidency nothing has been done. Some misguided people in the City of Poona, believing that Acts were made to be used, and actually trusting in the Legislative policy of the Government, went so far as to petition the Executive that the principle of election should be brought into force, but they had to learn that the Executive policy does not jump with the Legislative. The small section of the people for whom the right of election was asked were declared by the advice of experienced revenue officers not to be ripe for the exercise of this right. Of course the experienced revenue officers know the affairs of the people much better than themselves, and were ever revenue officers other than experienced and able? The merchant in Bombay who has his branch firms in the Mofussil is quite fit while in the salubrious climate of this island to exercise a right of election, but there is something rabid and exciting in the air of the Mofussil, and they are not fit to be trusted with this right in the cities of the interior. And so re-election is preferred by a wise Executive to election, and the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker are selected by the Collector, assisted by some locally notorious fouzdar, to administer the Municipality. The Collector finds the minds of such individuals more plastic than the minds of better men. The funds are applied to pay vaccinators who are employed outside of the Municipality, or a garden is maintained to which the public is not admitted, and the flowers and the fruit appropriated for the Collector's table. All questions should be decided by a majority of votes, at least so say the rules. But then rules and acts are made to disguise legislative intentions. The president shall have a veto, so ran the original draft of the Act, but this was too much for honest Munguldas Nathubhai fighting the side of the Independents in the Council. Better say at once that every question shall be decided by the Collector and put an end to this wretched municipal farce. With the utmost difficulty will any man ever be got to oppose the Collector's wishes, however foolish, and then to silence this small expression of honest opinion by a veto ! This is not legislation, this is a farce, so cried Mungaldas, and in very shame one or two of the Government members of Council voted on his side, and the veto was abolished. In its place was put the Collector who shall have power to suspend proceedings and report to Government ; and this is law, but the veto is in force. Not long ago an experienced revenue officer did put a veto on the decision of a general meeting, and the Government approved of his proceeding. Of course it was only in the Mofussil, and the public would not hear of it. The Collector wished to dismiss a man who was obnoxious to himself, which the commissioners opposed, as the man had not been found to have done wrong, and the Government approved ! The commissioners exercised the right of petition, it would have been more to the purpose if they had exercised the right of resignation, but even in the large city where this occurred the commissioners were cowed by the Collector. What must it be in the remote towns where the members would no more dream of opposing the Collector than they would of going into the mouth of a cannon. It is unnecessary to say that the aim and effort of every Collector is to prevent Government from waking any City Municipalities, to prevent power passing from out of their hands into the hands of the commissioners, to bear down all opposition, to do just as they wish. One Collector complains that the commissioners sit like dummies. O wise Collector, to what end should they speak and vex your soul by opposition when they cannot gain their point. Do they not know that a Municipality is a transparent dodge for increasing the taxation of the country, and that the commissioners are chosen because they are listeners and not speakers, because they are dummies? Some English member vexed at the absurdities of a domineering Collector opposes a vigorous opposition ; if he happens to be an official, he is snubbed and sent to Siberia ; if non-official, his name is carefully erased from the municipal list.

Is there no remedy for these things? No way by which Municipalities may be the nurseries of self-government, and municipal institutions may take root and flourish? The remedy is obvious : remove them from official interference, make it a disqualification for membership that a man is an official. Let them be really self-governing, let no official be allowed to be present at any debate. By such means interests in local affairs will be fostered ; local men will take the lead in local matters, they will be responsible to their townsmen for all acts of omission and commission. But at every purgation of members, every three years, three-fourths at least should go out to make room for new men, so that in the course of a few years all the influential men in the town will have passed through the Municipality and let the selection of half these members lie in the hands of the principal ratepayers. If Municipalities are ever to be popular, the baneful influence of Collectors must be destroyed and the people let alone to carry out improvements in their own way. There need be no fear that they will be backward. Reserve if you will the Collector's power of inspection of accounts and of proceedings, but let there be no thought of veto. It will be always in the power of Government to abolish a Municipality that has not deserved to continue. It is nearly thirty years since Municipalities were founded in this Presidency and in some of them extraordinary improvements have been made. In the Administration Report for 1875-76, Government writes :—"Everywhere "the most remarkable improvements have been "effected, but perhaps Poona is as conspicuous "as any." The same energy is observable in other City Municipalities. Is it possible for Government to learn by experience that the same vigour and energy may be expected by an extension of liberties and privileges, and that all chief towns in the Mofussil should be raised to the rank of City Municipalities and should be released from the thraldom of the Collector?

MR. FAIRCLOUGH.

ON Thursday night Mr. Fairclough acted "Hamlet" before Sir Richard Temple at Grant Road Theatre. The performance was excellent on the whole. Mr. Fairclough, as the Prince of Denmark, we need say nothing about as the character of that performance is already well-known to all our theatre-goers. Miss May made a charming *Ophelia*, and Mr. Morris' *Grave-digger* was full of grim humour.

Last night Mr. Fairclough played "Romeo and Juliet." His Romeo was well matched by Miss May's Juliet. We understand that to-night will witness the last performance of this favourite tragedy, and as Mr. Fairclough's stay in Bombay draws near to a close, we cannot do better than advise our readers to take the opportunity of seeing this master-piece of Shakspeare.

Mr. Fairclough, who is acknowledged to be one of the most powerful readers in the world, intends to give a dramatic recital in the Town Hall. It will be given on Wednesday night, and the entertainment will be certain to be a fashionable one ; and, better still, an intellectual one. The Governor has promised his patronage, and so have a large number of our leading citizens. We remember hearing strange stories from the Australian colonies at the time Mr. Fairclough was "starring" there. The people went into raptures over him, and by some enthusiasts he was followed wherever he went. On three occasions he gave readings from the Bible in the Town Hall of Melbourne, and the splendid room was packed, while crowds gathered round the doorways in the expectation of hearing the sonorous voice of the tragedian roll forth the grand and solemn adjurations of the Scriptures. The Bible readings were given on Sundays, and while they lasted the churches were emptied. We daresay the Melbourne clergy bore Mr. Fairclough no ill-will, but still they were doubtless glad when he turned his back on Melbourne, for had he stayed much longer there would have been a difficulty in realising stipends. Before he left Calcutta Mr. Fairclough gave an evening of recitals, and those who heard him vividly remember the pleasure they derive.

We are glad to hear that Sir Richard Temple has secured the services of Mr. Fairclough in the cause of education. The tragedian is to give two readings in Elphinstone College before the students, and doubtless they will learn more from him about Shakspeare than they would in a quarter of a century if left to their unaided efforts. Sir Richard's idea is therefore an excellent one.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE FORESHORE PROPERTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest your article of yesterday on the subject of the purchase of the foreshore properties by Government, though I cannot agree with you that the announcement has given general satisfaction. I, for one, cannot look upon it without some misgivings as to the future ; and, as the subject is one of the greatest importance to Bombay, I write to express my views in the hope of exciting a general discussion, so that the step may not be taken without its being examined from every point of view.

I would like, in the first place, to ask what real benefit Bombay will derive from the proposed purchase, and, as Bombay in its trade will have to bear the pecuniary responsibility, the question is of some pertinence.

I believe the proposed purchase has two classes of advocates. One on the ground that competition among the foreshore properties should be put a stop to, so as to enable the Port Trust to pay its way and to re-distribute the trade among the various wharves. The other on the ground that the private companies have been hardly dealt with by a Government competition which they never contemplated when leasing their properties.

I will take the latter of these two. First, it is certainly quite true that the unlimited resources of Government have been brought into play in maintaining this competition ; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the Elphinstone property must always have offered a strong opposition to the other properties ; and it can hardly be doubted that the competition would have been at least as keen had the management remained with the original company instead of being taken over by the Government. It is true that Government money has been used to maintain an otherwise insolvent Port Trust ; but that was simply because Government paid an extravagant price for the property, and had the fair market value only been paid there would probably have been no necessity for outside support.

But if the companies have claims against Government for any breach of the agreement or understanding on which they accepted their lease, that is a matter between them and the Government, and it is preposterous to suggest that the Bombay trade is to be held responsible.

The interference of Government as a competitor in any branch of trade in which private interests are involved is one that must always be deprecated as tending to check that spirit of private enterprise which it should be the duty of every State to encourage, but in this case the mischief has been already done, and I cannot see in what way the proposal now made can repair it.

But, if we look closely into the question, it becomes a matter of the greatest doubt as to whether the private companies have been really damaged at all by the Government action.

What is it that they have lost? What trade is it that has been taken from them? Does their real loss not arise from the steady declining in the value of property that occurred during the eight or ten years following the mania time? It is a matter of fact that nearly all the European import trade formerly passed over the Customs Bunder, and it is a matter of probability almost amounting to certainty that it would still do so had not the wharfage fees necessitated by the Elphinstone estate purchase driven it away. The Colaba Company secured this trade for a time, and, if they afterwards lost it, it was owing to the competition of the Sassoon Dock. The Colaba Company have also lost the cotton traffic which used to be their main support, but, as we all know, that was not owing to competition but to their having tried to levy excessive charges. As regards the Sassoon Dock Company, I think they have reason to complain of the petty jealousy which prevented their building their proposed pier in 1871-72, which refused them the right to ship opium and which kept from them the piece of waste land adjoining their Dock, but when the Dock was commenced they knew of what Government had done and of the competition they would have to meet.

I know less about the Mazagon and Frere companies, but it seems to me that any competition they have suffered from would have been just as keen from the Elphinstone Company as from the Port Trust holding the Elphinstone estate.

I now come to the other class of those who support the proposed purchase—namely, those who think that a monopoly would enable the Port Trust to pay off its debt and to re-distribute the trade more conveniently along the foreshore. With the last suggestion I have no sympathy whatever ; I believe the trade, if left to itself, will adjust itself in the manner most suitable to its interests and that any attempt to arbitrarily alter existing arrangements would be much to be deprecated, and therefore to the general injury. As regards enabling the Port Trust to pay off its debt, I have not the slightest doubt that it will gradually be able to do so on its present footing. It holds a magnificent property which only requires time to develop it. Every year shows a steady increase in the trade carried over it and in the land taken up, and if the revenue has not increased rapidly it has been owing to the reductions made to meet the requirements of the trade. Even the revenue, however, is steadily growing, and the expected deficit of Rs. 2,13,000 for the current year now promises to turn into a small surplus. Next year it is hoped that revenue will at least meet expenditure. I believe firmly that the revenue will continue to increase ; and that it is not at all a question of competition with other properties, but simply one of the development of the estate. The Bombay trade is growing steadily and in the most healthy manner. The splendid properties of the Port Trust are getting the benefit of this, and the land, fresh plots of which are being taken up week after week, is growing more valuable every day. Of course, the interest on the cost of the new Dock will form a heavy additional charge in another year, but even this, I think, the revenues of the estate will cover. So valuable do I think the land that I hope the time may not be far distant when sufficient revenue will be derived from it with its buildings and warehouses to admit of the bunders being declared free.

If I am *at all* correct in my view of the position, what possible object is to be gained by the proposed purchase? On the other hand, I see a great many drawbacks. Competition is the life of a healthy trade, but with a managing board, who know that they have no competition to fear, and that they can always make up revenue deficiencies by an extra wharfage charge, it would not be in the nature of things were there not a tendency to extravagance and waste. Board management is at the best slow and unwieldly unless kept up to the mark by watchful shareholders. In such a case as this the only stimulant could be that of strong healthy competition, and for that reason I would far rather see the private companies left to carry on their foreshore properties. I believe that as the trade grows there will be enough for all. I am sure that we cannot realise too clearly the importance to the development of our trade of competition in every branch. We grumble at competition, and no doubt it tells hardly on the individual, but it alone can do full justice to the general trade. It must be remembered that our great articles of export—cotton, wheat, and seeds—all have to compete with the produce of other countries, and that every tax, however small, tends to weaken their position. It is, then, of the greatest importance that all wharfage fees be kept at the lowest point, and this I cannot anticipate will be the case if the foreshore rights fall into the hands of a monopoly.

Nothing is known as to the nature of the offers Government is about to make to the foreshore companies, but if anything like what are generally supposed to be the aspirations of those companies is to be realised, and if a corresponding tax to be immediately levied on the trade to make up the necessary interest, then a step will have been taken which cannot be too severely condemned. In fact, nothing will justify a purchase at anything over the present market value, while, as I have tried to show, I do even that of very doubtful expediency.

March 8. DONALD GRAHAM.

INDIAN IMPERIALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Pioneer* of the 19th February returns to the charge and asks what public end is served by the maintenance of the costly fabric of Government at Bombay. In the very same issue there is what is meant to be a sharp jeering attack on Lord Salisbury, such as have been of very frequent occurrence in the issues of the *Pioneer* during the last year. I think that these two advances are intimately connected, as part of a general expedition which is being organized by Imperialism against all control whether from below or above. If so, it is the most serious liberation in the Government of British India which history has yet recorded. The signs of the times are neither few nor unimportant. The assumption of an Imperial title by

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE CONSECRATION OF THE NOWSAREE TOWER OF SILENCE.

NOWSAREE, MARCH 8, 3-45 P.M.

THE consecration of the Tata's Tower of Silence was concluded to-day, in the presence of more than five thousand people, with a thanksgiving ceremony. One thousand priests took part therein and addresses and shawls were presented to Mr. Tata in acknowledgment of his benefaction. In return, he presented shawls to the dustoors, architects, and builders. The road leading to and from the compound of the Towers was filled with a surging sea of humanity. About nine thousand people made their obeisances and marched in and out of the Tower in crushing crowds during the whole of the day. A commemorative illumination was made in some of the streets; the town was made gay with bunting and noisy with tom-toms.

REJOICINGS AT NOWSAREE.

NOWSAREE, MARCH 8, 6-20 P. M.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Madressa took place this afternoon.

The Honorable Dosabhoy Framjee presided, and informed the meeting that Mr. Nusserwanjee Buttonjee Tata had given one thousand rupees from the interest, of which an annual prize to be called the Sir Richard Temple prize would be awarded to the best pupils in the school to commemorate His Excellency's visit to Nowsaree. The announcement was received amidst loud cheers.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, MARCH 8.

Sir Charles Staveley starts from here by steamer.

A public meeting is to be held to-morrow to protest against the new and oppressively extortionate Municipal taxation, which will crush the people. The public desire a reduction of the heavy expenditure.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, MAR. 8.

In the House of Lords last night a long debate took place during which Lord Derby said the Treaty of Paris of 1856 which was revised in 1871 had ceased to exist, but that it was nevertheless binding until Europe had sanctioned a substitute. He hoped that the Conference would be the means of effecting a European and not only a Russian settlement of the questions arising from the War. His Lordship added that the task would be a difficult one, and the issue of the Conference was uncertain.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

General Ignatieff and Reouf Pasha start to-morrow for Saint Petersburg in connection with the Treaty of Peace.

It is generally hoped that the Czar will make further concessions in the conditions of the treaty.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN LEGISLATURE.

ROME, MAR. 7.

The Italian Legislature was opened to-day by the King in person. His Majesty in his Speech from the Throne promised to uphold Italian unity.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active. Surats active.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 110½

Bar Silver, ... 54½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..£11,300,000.... Dec. £500,000

Bills Discounted ..£22,100,000.... Inc. £1,800,000

Bullion .....£24,400,000....

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities 39⅛ per cent.

Arrival—Lena.

Departure—Palm.

STEAMER REPORTS.

H. M.'s Steamer Clarewitch, in tow with Tenasserim, arrived yesterday from Port Blair.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 §d. per Rupee.

Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 9d. "

Credits, 3 " .....1s. 8 15-16d. "

Documents, 3 " ....1s. 8 15/16 to 1s. 9d. "

Sovereigns each ..... Rs. 11-9.

MR. O'KINEALY will remain in charge of the Home Office until the offices close in Calcutta on April the 5th. When the offices re-open at Simla on April 22nd, Mr. Steuart Bayley will take charge of the Home Office, about which time Colonel Colley will relieve him of his temporary duties as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. Mr. Lyall will take charge of the Foreign Office on the re-opening of the offices at Simla. Mr. Aitchison will leave about the end of the present month, and Mr. Plowden will be in charge of the current duties of the Foreign Secretariat for the brief interval between Mr. Aitchison's departure and the closing of the offices on the 5th April.

YESTERDAY at the Small Causes Court a singular case was decided. A number of persons sued certain native head carpenters in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, because they had each paid Rs. 30 to the head carpenters on condition that they received employment for a year certain in the carpentering branch of the Company, and had been employed only for a short time, while the head carpenters stuck to the gratifications they had received. Of course, the plaintiffs were nonsuited, but it is to be hoped that the officers of the Railway Company will have something to say to the head carpenters, whose conduct is as reprehensible as that of their victims was foolish.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Punjab paper, writing in regard to railway traffic regulations, says that at the Bombay station, though in attendance half an hour before the time of departure, he could not get his luggage paid for or ticketed. There is considerable room for improvement in this matter, and the example of the French might very advantageously, we think, be followed.

THE Bombay Port Trustees have agreed to an application from Sootar Mowjee Pragjee for a lease for 50 years of 400 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, west of Argyll Road. The rent offered is Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. have been informed that they may have certain sites they wish for at Rs. 25 per square yard, or they may have a lease of either of them, for 50 years, at a rent of a Rupee per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years.

THE Bombay Government has issued a resolution on the annual report of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the year 1877, which contains a summary of the report itself. The number of suits instituted during the last twelve months was 2,352 more than in 1876, which is satisfactory "in a great measure, if not entirely, to the recent famine." The total amount "litigated" in the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 23,48,616, and the average amount involved in each suit was Rs. 73-13-4 per cent. The number of suits disposed of was 31,422, or 1,550 more than in 1876, and in 20,407, or 65 per cent., of the cases disposed of, the decision was in favour of the plaintiff, and 8,831 cases were struck off or compromised. The public will probably agree with the Government that it is a matter for congratulation that Mr. Hart (Chief Judge of the Court) reports "the conduct of the bailiffs has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The total expenditure in connection with the Court during the year, including the salaries of the judges, cost of establishment, house rent, and miscellaneous charges, amounted to Rs. 1,59,369, and the net revenue was Rs. 2,01,964, the balance contributed to the Government Treasury was Rs. 42,595, as compared to Rs. 32,680 in 1876. The net value credited to Government of stamps filed on the institution and prosecution of suits and on account of distress warrants was Rs. 1,96,277, being Rs. 9,231, more than in the previous year. The resolution concludes with the following tribute to the memory of the late Chief Judge, Mr. O'Leary:—"In concluding his observations on the Report of the Small Cause Court for the past year His Excellency the Governor in Council would avail himself of this opportunity to express his deep sense of the loss sustained by Government (and the general public of Bombay in the premature and lamented death of the late First Judge. Mr. O'Leary had held the office of First Judge for close upon twelve years, and by the learning, ability, and courtesy invariably displayed by him in the discharge of the laborious and oft times difficult duties of the appointment had earned for himself the high opinion of the Government which he served, the cordial friendship of his colleagues, the confidence of the members of the legal profession and the respect and esteem of the European and native community of Bombay."

WE find the following notice, in a Trebizonde letter to the *Levant Herald*, of the death of Mr. Pinkerton, son of Dr. Pinkerton of Bombay, and other young medical men, at Erzeroum:—"My latest Erzeroum dates are to the 11th inst. At that time a Persian managed to pass the investing lines, and to reach here with letters on the 18th. By this messenger came the news of the death of Mr. Pinkerton, one of the Staffordhouse doctors, and of the critical illness of Messrs. Ryan, Williams, and Morrison,—Denniston only being able to care for his sick comrades. The sickness and mortality among the doctors in Erzeroum has been appalling indeed. Not less than ten in all have died. Four have been buried in the Protestant cemetery, two of these, Messrs. Guppy and Pinkerton, being Scotchmen. A fearful sacrifice this of young and enthusiastic medical men to the cause of humanity. The surroundings of these men while in the hospitals were such as to invite disease. But with the caution which olden and more experienced men would doubtless have exercised, some of these, I have no doubt, might have been saved. They had not been long enough in Turkey to realise the danger of acting in accordance with the adage, 'Whatever you would have done *well*, you must do yourself.' So, in their very commendable enthusiasm to make the English hospitals models of excellence in every respect, they have taxed themselves far beyond their strength. From four to six hours each day these young surgeons were bending over their patients, binding up wounds and operating. They did not realise that they were over-taxing their energies, and were inviting the disease to which so many have now succumbed."

THE Bombay Parsee cricketers, who have now got Macintyre, the well-known English bowler, coaching them, are already being brought to the notice of the English public. The London *Sportsman* devotes an article to them, in which the following liberal criticism is bestowed on individuals:—

R. J. Kapadia.—Undisputably the champion Parsee cricketer. A first-class steady left-hand bat, with great hitting power; a fast, destructive right underhand bowler; magnificent field anywhere.

J. M. Patel.—A very good steady bat, sure to make double figures, but is a bad judge of a run; good field, especially wicket.

R. F. Kartruck.—A good bat, but is very fond of free hitting; a very good fast underhand bowler; excellent fielding.

A. C. Major.—Generally goes in first; is a good stylish bat, but was unfortunate in the matches the club played last year; a good medium-paced round-arm bowler; fielding good.

B. Bhikaji.—A very good bat, hits beautifully; a good fast underhand bowler; fielding good, and returns the ball with great precision.

B. Bezonji.—Was a very good all round cricketer in former years, now lost his old vigour; still plays steadily, and gets runs in a match; bowls with some success slow underhand.

D. H. Patell.—A very fast underhand bowler; plays steadily, but is rather nervous.

A. R. Libuwalla.—The best long stop of the Parsees; a good free hitting bat; good field anywhere.

B. Bhimjibhoy—A good bat, but is very fond of showing the style, hence he made a poor child's play in the matches the club played last year; fielding good, but is very lazy.

P. J. Master.—A very free bat, punishes slow bowling severely, fields uncommonly well anywhere, and returns the ball very quickly.

D. E. Patell.—A good bat, with strong hitting powers, but is rather nervous in a match; a very good long-stop, and fields well.

M. E. Dadachanji.—A good bat, but was very rash in too much forward play last year; a capital field, particularly at point.

E. Nashirwanji.—A free bat with some good hitting power; fields well.

D. P. Banaji.—A good hitter, and plays steadily too; an effective underhand bowler; fielding not good.

B. H. Reporter.—A steady straight bat, but fields unsatisfactorily.

The same paper announces that the Parsee eleven will leave Bombay in the middle of May and arrive in London about the 10th of June. After matches with the Marylebone, Surrey, and Prince's clubs, they will visit the provinces. Already matches have been arranged at Leeds, Bolton, Rochdale, Kendal, Northampton, and several others in contemplation at Sheffield, Nottingham, and other places, as well as in Scotland and Ireland

WE are glad to see that the leading men amongst the natives of Bombay are endeavouring to assist the Government in enforcing the recently adopted Compulsory Vaccination Bill. A meeting of Guzerathi Hindoos was held on Sunday last, at the residence of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, at which the leading members of many castes of Brahmans, Banias, Coonbis, Bhatias, Bhunsalis, Marwadees, Lohanas, &c., assembled to consult and concert measures for facilitating the operations of the Vaccination Department amongst their several communities. Sir Mungaldas expressed the sensible opinion that the British Government could not have conferred a greater boon on the native population than it has in providing for the vaccination of all children free of cost, "by which provision lakhs and lakhs of useful lives will be saved from most painful death and thousands of human faces from disfigurement," a view in which Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Mr. Thackurdas Atmaram, Mr. Tapidas Varjidas, and several other prominent native gentlemen expressed concurrence. Sir Mungaldas explained the difficulty experienced in inducing Hindoos to submit to vaccination of their children on the following grounds:—"The prejudice of some of the people that small-pox is a special visitation of the goddess Sitta Devee, and that therefore no remedy should be applied, or the goddess would be offended; the objection of the females to attend public places of vaccination promiscuously with all classes of people, and especially with the low *castes*, such as Mhars, and Dheds, &c.; and a want of knowledge, in spite of advertisements and hand-bills distributed from time to time, pointing out places opened by Government for vaccination purposes." The result of the meeting was that resolutions were passed appointing a Committee to bring home to the Guzerathi people the advisability and necessity of having their children vaccinated, and to acquaint them with a suggestion of Dr. Ananta Chandroba, Superintendent of Vaccination, that special places should be fixed where the children of Guzerati Hindoos only shall be taken for vaccination.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton visited the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, on Wednesday last.

MR. H. C. KEENE is engaged upon a companion work to his *Fall of the Moghul Empire*, to be entitled *The Turks in India*. The subject is seasonable, and Mr. Keene may be relied upon to make it interesting. So says the *Pioneer*, whose appreciation of literature is decidedly a Keene one.

MR. C. A. ELLIOTT, who is now in Allahabad, has been summoned to Calcutta to confer with the Viceroy about Mysore famine matters. Later he will return to Mysore, by the sea route to Madras, hoping to wind up his famine by the end of April, should no new bad symptoms develop themselves. Then to Simla, to work with the Famine Commission.

THE Mahajuns of Delhi have had a meeting to discuss the new Licence tax, and to pass resolutions for submission to Government. An association is to be formed for the purpose of taking measures to urge these resolutions, of whom five delegates are to meet weekly. They will obtain signatures to petitions to be preferred by the mercantile classes generally and forward them to Government.

ONE Indian paper has arisen and another has died. The *North West Sportsman* has come into existence at Agra, and in Ootacamund the *Neilgherry Courier* has effaced itself and merged with the *South of India Observer*. The *Sportsman* is to be devoted to sporting affairs, as its name implies. Its first article is to the effect that smoking is harmless, but that if it harms anybody, then he should not smoke—whichis safe and sound advice.

THE Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, in consequence of the orders issued by Government requiring the removal of his office from the Dockyard premises, informed the Port Trustees that accommodation could, with the sanction of Government, be had in the Sailors' Home for Rs. 150 a month, and they have agreed to accept these terms. The accommodation afforded consists of the entire top floor of the Home, viz., 3 rooms, each about 30 feet square, with verandahs, and the necessary offices. The rent appears to us to be ridiculously low. Similar premises could not be had elsewhere in the Fort for anything like the same money.

ON Saturday last a large number of native gentlemen of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh assembled at the Kothi of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares to present an address to Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction, on his retirement. Mr. Kempson replied in a long speech, in which he reviewed the progress of education in the N. W. Provinces. In his opinion it will be long before the native public will be able to relieve the Government of direct charges for the maintenance of schools of the higher class—an opinion the necessity for which is to be deplored, as the so-called higher education is a serious burden upon the revenues of India, while the good it does is at least doubtful.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab held a Durbar on Tuesday, the 4th, to receive the representatives of the Jowaki tribe, whose submission is now complete. The Snider rifles which were stolen from the military guard at Shahkot have been restored, and the full amount of English rifles and native matchlocks demanded have been surrendered and will be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor in Durbar, together with 5,000 rupees, the fine imposed. The hostages have been arranged for, and the affair is now concluded. It was believed the troops would be withdrawn from Thursday last. The Guides have already left Turki for Hoti Mardan, and are to-day marching through the Kohat Pass, which is being surveyed, as a conclusion to the operations.

TRAVANCORE must be a singular place as compared with other parts of India in which individual liberty is respected. Some time ago, it will be remembered, a Captain Gray got himself into trouble by libelling a clergyman and informing the rev. gentleman, in reply to a demand for an apology, that it "served him d——d right." It has now been intimated to him that when he gets out of prison he is to be turned out of Travancore State because he had not received the consent of the British Government to stay there at all. If the Resident sanctions such a petty exhibition of tyranny to be made, it will be a pity. At all events, if Captain Gray is to be turned out of the State, he may well complain that he was not deported before he was put in prison.

A COMPANY has been formed by Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, and Co., in conjunction with Messrs. F. Green and Co., the well known shipowners, under the title of the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited), the object being to take over the fine of steamships at present running between England and Australia, and to develope steam communication between the two countries. A feature of the Company is that there is no Board of Directors, the members of the firms named undertaking to act as managers at first, and from whom further particulars can be obtained. The capital of the Company is £500,000 in 5,000 shares of 100 each, of which it is not intended to call up in all more than £80 per share. The calls are spread over two years. The prospectus states that the managing firms have between them subscribed for £100,000.

IT would appear that General Ramsay is doing admirable work in colonising waste lands at the base of the Himalayas. All along the foot of the hills, from the Ramgunga to Huldwanee, what was once a dense forest, with a climate as deadly as the neighborhood of the fabled upas tree, is now a garden, or at least a broad belt of waving grain-fields, stretching for miles and miles almost without a break. This has been effected by a system of small canals from the hill streams, the Bhabur itself being a waterless track, with the precious element deep below the general level of the land. The clearing of the forest and cultivation of the land has almost driven away the before dreaded malaria, and gradually people from the densely populated districts of Kumaon have been induced to settle down; and if the good work goes on for another twenty years, as it has done in the last twenty, the once deadly Bhabur will be as thickly populated as the most flourishing parts of Rohilkhund. So writes a correspondent who has seen what he writes about.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the weight and earnings of the principal commodities carried on the Holkar State Railway during the month of January 1877 and the same month in 1878 has been issued by Captain Bisset, the manager of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways. In January 1877 the total receipts were 12,286; in January this year they were Rs. 37,418—showing a net increase of Rs. 25,132. The traffic in grain has considerably increased owing to the fact that this time last year the outward grain traffic had hardly begun to flow with regularity. The imports of jagree and sugar have been greatly increasing. This is partly due no doubt to the fact that during the time the grain to the famine districts was being carried over the guaranteed railways all other traffic was in a measure suspended or reduced. In piece goods, (inwards) traffic has greatly increased, and although this is partly due to the cause just mentioned there is no doubt that this traffic may be expected gradually to increase as railway communication becomes available. The traffic in seeds (outwards) has decreased considerably, only 20 tons have been carried against 81 during 1877. In iron metals and hardware there has been an increase in iron, but a considerable decrease in the other items. In rice there has been a considerable increase. In 1877 timber was classed with miscellaneous, which accounts for the apparent increase this year.

WHILE Europe has been looking on with horror at the scenes which have been taking place during the last few months in Bulgaria, still greater bloodshed and devastation have been caused by war in an almost unknown region of Central Asia. The Moscow correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes:—The rising of the Dunganians on the Chinese frontier is drawing to an end;—and as in the years 1864 to 1870, the Mahomedans exterminated all the Chinese in the provinces of Schensi, Gansu, Ili, and Eastern Turkestan, so the Chinese now destroy all the Mahomedans in those provinces, with their property and cattle. They have also penetrated into Kashgar, which since the death of Yakoob Beg has been desolated by civil war. After a conflict between the two pretenders to the throne, Beg Kuli Beg, Yakoob's eldest son, and Aalim Khan Tiura, a descendant of the former rulers of Kashgar, the latter was defeated, and escaped across the frontier, leaving, however, a considerable body of his adherents in the country. The Kirghizes of Badakshan, led by Ali Beg, then rose against the new Khan, and seized the town of Sari-Kul, while Nias Batir, Governor of Khotan, asked the Chinese commander-in chief at Turfan to send him a Chinese garrison, as the inhabitants of Khotan had decided to submit to the Chinese Government. Beg Kuli Beg, who had in the meantime marched from Kashgar to Yarkand, and raised the strength of his army to 35,000 men, now proceeded to Khotan; but finding that the Chinese had taken Utch-Turfan, he fled to the Russian authorities at Karakol. According to the last news, the Chinese occupied Kashgar on the 17th of December.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—A regiment of Infantry unprovided with the means of rapidly constructing intrenchments may in these days be considered comparatively inefficient. We should, therefore, be glad to learn that the authorities had come to a decision as to the best sort of intrenching tools and the method of carrying them. It seems pretty clear that they should be carried either by the men or on pack animals attached to each company. The present mode of carrying them in carts is objectionable if it were only on account of the time which would be occupied in distributing. Either cart or pack animal involves an increase of strain on our transport resources, would encumber the roads, and would take men away from the ranks. It is, therefore, eminently desirable that the tools should be carried on the person if this can be accomplished without any addition to the present weight of kit and accoutrements. The difficulty is solved by Surgeon-Major Oliver's equipment, and we trust that there will be no delay in adopting it. There are one or two facts connected with intrenching which it would be well to consider. A soldier occupies two feet, and men cannot work at closer intervals than four feet. If distributed at smaller intervals they get in each others' way. If the trench is to be lined by a single rank there would be two men to every four feet of trench. If one of these were provided with a spade, and the other with a pickaxe, they could do alternate spells of work, and get through their task with the utmost rapidity. Some attention has of late been paid to hasty intrenchments, but in many regiments the men are only occasionally practised. They ought to be as carefully and constantly trained to intrenching as to drill, for the experience of the present war proves that the spade is the complement of the rifle.

THE *Times'* special correspondent at Rome, in a letter, dated Feb. 14, gives the following interesting account of Cardinal Pecci, since elected Pope by the Conclave:—"The most conspicuous figure in the Conclave is Cardinal Pecci, Camerlengo. As temporary ruler of the Vatican Empire, now limited to the walls of the Palace, Pecci has many high faculties fitting him for command. Born at Carpineto, near Anagni, on the 2nd of March, 1810, he springs from a patrician family of that region, one branch whereof flourishes as Siena boasting members of distinguished piety and learning in every walk of public life. One ancestor, the founder of a religious Order in Spain in the 14th century, received the first honours of canonization. Cardinal Pecci is tall, very thin, with a fine head, a high forehead narrowing at the temples, a long face and straight features, a large mouth, prominent chin, cheerful, open countenance, and large, well-shaped ears. His face reminds one of Consalvi, the renowned Minister of Pius VII. He has a fine, sonorous voice, great dignity, and even austerity of manners in public life; but privately he is affectionate, unassuming, sociable, and witty. He studied in the Roman College of Divinity, and became domestic Prelate of Gregory XVI. In 1837 he was sent as Delegate (Sub-Governor, as Legate was Governor) to Benevento, on the Neapolitan frontier, then infested by bandits. Pecci, with rare energy, brought the brigands and their protector to justice, restored peace and security to the district, and afterwards governed Spoleto and Portici. In 1843 he went as Nuncio to Brussels, but came back from ill-heath with letters of King Leopold I. praising and highly recommending him to the Pope, who sent him as Archbishop to Perugia, and created him Cardinal *in petto*. But Pope Gregory died in 1846, and Pius IX., proposed against Pecci by Antonelli's jealousy, only confirmed the creation in 1853, leaving Pecci at Perugia, Antonelli dreading his presence and influence at the Vatican. When advised by an English Prelate to place Pecci in the Prefecture of the Propaganda, vacant by the death of Barnabo, in 1874, Pius IX., to whom Pecci was recommended as an exemplary Bishop, answered drily, 'Just so; an excellent Bishop; and so let him be a Bishop.' However, upon Antonelli's death in 1876, the Pope called Pecci to Rome, and this last November made him Camerlengo. In that quality he now exercises supreme authority in the Vatican directing the operations of the Conclave, displaying energy and activity, and heading that Moderate Party which, without formally renouncing the right of the Holy See, acknowledges the wisdom of submitting to the decrees of Providence, accepting what seems to be irrevocably accomplished facts. Though a Camerlengo is deemed unlikely to succeed as candidate to the Papacy, still the general opinion is that for learning, tact, energy, dignity, amiability, real moral worth, and sincere piety, the Sacred College could not find a more deserving Pope than Giovacchino Pecci. At Perugia he followed the same policy recommended by Riario Sforza at Naples. He advised good Catholics to fulfil their duties as citizens at Municipal and Provincial elections, even when the Clerical Press, professing to interpret the mind of the Vatican, enjoined a policy of abstention. Pecci has spoken with great effect against a proposal for the removal of the Conclave from Rome, and other measures advocated by the Reactionary Party. He enjoys the confidence and support of the Liberals, or, at least, a reasonable majority of them, in the Sacred College, and plays the same part as was sustained by Gizzi in the Conclave of 1846. Pecci's private life at all periods is above reproach. He has considerable literary talents and has written poetry. He never has had intercourse with the functionari es of the present Italian Government, but is esteemed by them all, and those with whom the necessity of his duty brings him into contact are perfectly charmed with him.

BOMBAY.

ALTAMONT CHAPEL.—There will be a celebration of Holy Communion at Altamont Chapel on Monday next, at 7-30 a. m.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 26TH FEBRUARY.—28 vessels piloted into harbour, 20 out of harbour, and 1 attended to.

HIS HIGHNESS the Thakore Saheb of Morvee, who has been here since the past fortnight, will, we learn, leave this for his territory by the Mail train to-morrow night.

A CONFERENCE for the native papers in Bombay has been finally settled. The meeting will take place some day at the end of this month, but the day is not yet finally decided. It will be held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Bombay, and all the native newspaper editors will be asked to be present.

ASSAULTING A SHIP OFFICER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, G. H. Coulson, the steward of the British ship Avondale, was adjudged guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee of assaulting Mr. J. Watson, an officer of that ship, and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE THEFT OF A BOAT BY SEAMEN.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Charles Edwards and Jim Smith, of the American ship Winona, were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. W. Webb with stealing a boat valued Rs. 300 belonging to that ship, and also certain articles of wearing apparel, &c., the property of some of the crew. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted that they stayed in the boat they had stolen after leaving her at the bunder. They were sentenced to twelve months' hard labour each in the House of Correction.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM BEING RUN OVER BY A BULLOCK CART.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Tank Street, on view of the body of a Mahomedan lad, aged 12 years, and named Lail Shaik Cadur. Deceased on the 17th ultimo was accidentally knocked down and run over by a bullock cart on the Jail Road. One wheel passed over his right arm. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained five days, when the Surgeon of the hospital said it was necessary to amputate the limb. The deceased became alarmed at this and asked his parents to take him home, and they foolishly complied with the boy's request. The wound became gangrenous and the boy died at 9 o'clock on Thursday night. A verdict was recorded in accordance with the facts.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH FROM HOT TEA.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nagdavey Street, on view of the body of Khutoeja, an infant girl. Deceased was an infant about three months old. On the 5th instant, deceased was lying on a mat on the floor when the mother accidentally kicked over some scalding tea upon the child. Death followed on Thursday night. Verdict accordingly.

HALL LINE.

THE s.s. Branksome Hall, Captain Brand, will sail for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning with the following passengers:—

FOR SUEZ—A gentleman.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mr. H. A. Herbert.
A gentleman.
Mr. Harrison.
Miss Harrison.
Miss Palmer.
Mrs. C. T. Barke & infant.
Mrs. Batty and 3 children.
Mrs. Stace and two children.
Mrs. Campbell, and two children.
Rev. S. T. Leupolt.
Mrs. S. T. Leupolt.
Mrs. Ellington and infant.
Miss Berrie.
Mrs. Stoddart and four children.
Miss Lee.
Mrs. Saunders and infant.
Miss Hutchinson.
Miss H. T. Geoghegan and infant.
Mr. Harvey.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

LECTURE ON THE TELEPHONE.

A LECTURE was delivered at the Town Hall last evening by the Rev. D. Mackichan, B. D., Professor of Natural Science at Dr. Wilson's College, on the subject of the telephone. His Excellency the Governor presided and introduced the lecturer.

There was a large audience, the hall being well filled. Mr. Mackichan explained scientifically and practically the construction and working of the telephone, and accompanied his explanation with interesting illustrations. Having defined sound as the result of air vibrations which are communicated to the organism of the ear, he proceeded to show how such vibrations can be transmitted by electricity. His first illustration was by means of an instrument which, when blown into through a pipe, emitted first a slight whirring sound and afterwards a distinct musical note, which became louder the harder he blew. He informed the audience that the instrument consist. ed of a cylinder with a fixed perforated disc, and also a moveable perforated disc, the holes in which corresponded to those in the fixed disc, and when a puff of air was sent down the tube the moveable disc was forced round till two holes in the two discs came opposite each other, when it found vent. In this way, by constant blowing, the puffs were repeated at short intervals, so short that ultimately a musical note was reached having probably about 200 vibrations per second. By this means it was possible to produce a tone, but not what was called vocal sound. Vocal sound was composed of a great many vibrations,—one fundamental vibration and a great number of what were called partials, which, by the telephone, were exactly represented. Mr. Mackichan illustrated the transmission of air vibrations on the principle of the telephone by means of two electro magnets, several feet apart, and connected by a wire. When he moved a piece of soft iron about within the range of one magnet the currents of air were exactly represented on a galvanometer attached to the other magnet. The lecturer further said the telephone consisted of a wooden case, in which was a disc, and behind that an electro magnet composed of soft iron wrapped round with wire, and behind that again a permanent magnet which magnetised the soft iron. The vibrations of the air occasioned by the voice speaking into the aperture of the case caused the disc to move and communicated the vibrations through the electro magnet to the wire, which transmitted them to a similar instrument at its other end, the disc of which acted on the atmosphere in the same way as the atmosphere had acted on the disc in the first telephone. In conclusion, Mr. Mackichan explained that the telephone could not be used in connection with telegraph lines when working because of the inductive electricity which communicated vibrations from one wire to another which were usually touching, and the vibrations caused by telegraphy being stronger than those produced in the case of the telephone, the latter were overpowered and rendered indistinguishable.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which was illustrated also by experiments with a telephone, lent for the occasion, we believe, by Messrs. Nicol and Company, and held between the Town Hall and the Borea Bunder station, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Mackichan and to His Governor for presiding.

SINGULAR BRIBERY ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, before N. Spencer, Esq, the Second Judge, seven cases of a similar nature were tried. The first six cases were instituted by Dulla Shunkur and others against Nurbheram Purshotum, a head maistry on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and the other was instituted by one Framjee Manockjee, against another maistry, named Janardhan Wascodew, belonging to the same Company. The case for the plaintiffs was that there were vacancies for carpenters in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and the maistries who are the defendants in the present suits used to give employments on receiving certain remuneration, *i.e.*, Rs. 30 from each applicant, and that each of the plaintiffs paid the Rs. 30 and were each appointed in the carpentering establishment of the Railway Company. One condition of this little arrangement was that the defendants were to procure employments for the plaintiffs for twelve months certain. The defendants, however, did not stand by the condition, inasmuch as between two or three months after the arrangement was entered into the plaintiffs were dismissed from the service of the company. Before calling evidence to prove the case for the plaintiffs, Mr. Sorabjee remarked he was instructed to state that there were many other similar actions pending against other maistrys of the same Company. Dhulia Shunkur, Dewchund Kooeball, and Chubba Shunkur were examined for the plaintiffs. Mr. Balkrishna, for defendants, cited authorities in favour of his case, and Mr. Sorabjee was heard in reply, and the Court came to the conclusion that the contract was illegal inasmuch as the defendants were the employés of the Railway Company and as such were public servants, and any gratification given to them was illegal and could not be recovered by law. Thereupon the plaintiffs in all the cases were nonsuited.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... 29·935
Temperature of the Air..... 77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer..... 71·8
Dew Point..... 68·8
Relative humidity of Air..... 0·756
Rain of yesterday (the whole day included)..... 0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..... 93·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)... 71·0
General Direction of wind.....NNW, N, E, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours..... 227.

THE BYCULLA EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting for presentation of prizes to the pupils of the Byculla Schools was held on Thursday afternoon, in the play room attached to the institution. H. E. the Governor (Sir R. Temple) presided, and there was a large attendance, including, besides Miss Temple and a large number of ladies, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, Major Gen. W. St. Clair, Major General J. A. Ballard, Col. Waddington, Captain Rivett-Carnac, Captain W. P. Walshe, Captain Oldham, the Rev. F. J. Sharpin, the Rev. Father Page, the Rev. J. Diago, Dr. Bellew, Dr. Partridge, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. G. N. Fox, Mr. C. Banks, Mr. F. Rowlands Mr. L. G. Hynes, Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, Mr. M. Kelly, Mr. F. A Spencer, Mr. J. E. Bodger, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Lidbetter, Dr. Moore, Mr. Mackenzie, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Manockjee Curseejee, Mr. Cowasjee Curseejee Jamsetjee, Mr. H. Bhownuggree, and many others.

The annual report of the Committee was read. The more interesting parts of it we append:—

The Council of Directors of the Bombay Education Society have the pleasure to submit their 63rd Annual Report to their supporters and friends generally. They are glad to be able to announce that matters have gone on favourably during the year in the schools under their control. The Government inspection was undertaken by Colonel Waddington, who, not having of late years personally performed this duty, was doubtless better able to judge of the merits of the schools at present relatively to its merits, in former years than if he had visited it annually. The Council note with pleasure that Colonel Waddington "was glad to see very marked improvement (in the schools) in several very important points;" that "the results of his examination of the boys' school were (with some small and unimportant exceptions) entirely satisfactory;" that he was equally well pleased with the girls' school in all essentials;" and that he considers that "the state of both schools certainly reflects great credit on the teachers." Colonel Waddington also approves of the system pursued in the girls' school of employing the girls in the household work, cooking, &c., of the institution. The conduct of the children has, on the whole, been very good, though the Council regret to have to record that there has been one case of expulsion on account of grave misconduct from the boys' school Mr. Walters, the Head Master, has, at any rate, fully maintained the reputation for efficient work that he earned during his six years of service previous to his leave to England on sick certificate, and has been ably supported by the assistant masters. In the girls' school Mrs. Wood, who was appointed Lady Superintendent in April last, vice Mrs. Fallon, resigned, has gained the confidence of the Council, and Miss Donaldson (who has lately been selected as Lady Superintendent of the Mayo School at Simla has steadily performed her duties to their satisfaction. The Council also desire to notice with approval the services of Miss Montague, who was last year transferred to the charge of the Nursery, to all of great advantage of that interesting and important part of the Society's operations. The Surgeon's report shows that the health of the children has on the whole been good, though there has been an epidemic of measles, though while it Deolali there were two deaths in the girls' school. There were 304 boarders and 41 day scholars in the schools at the close of the year, being an increase of 3 in the former and 27 in the latter class. The Council note that while they have lost 8 children of the Military Asylum, who were supported by Government, they have had an addition to the foundation list of 13, and that over two-thirds of the children are now clothed, fed, housed and educated gratuitously. 56 children, viz. 33 boys and 23 girls, were discharged; and 68 children (22 being those of soldiers,) viz, 39 boys and 29 girls, were admitted during the year. The Council have in many previous reports had the satisfaction of stating that "nothing but the wilful misconduct child admissible under the rules, has been refused admission to the schools." During the past year, however, there has been so great an increase in the number of applications, that deserving cases, though not wilful, have had to be postponed until vacancies occur, in which condition about 53 now are, owing to the deficiency of accommodation compared with the number of applications. The greatly increased number of European families in poor and even destitute circumstances has in recent years greatly increased the number of applicants for the benefits of the Society that an extension of the accommodation afforded by its premises appears to be urgently needed, but such an extension is impracticable in the present state of its finances. The directors trust that this intimation of the existing need will result in a liberal flow of contributions, such as will enable them in some measure to supply it. During the year, on the resignation of the Head Master, Mr. Walters, to the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Wood, and to the School Mistress, Miss Donaldson. Moreover, we [illegible] when the boys leave the institution, [illegible] rather, on attaining the age of 16 years, [illegible] to the apprentice institution which is [illegible] this school, and that there they may be set [illegible] useful work, to labour not only with their brains but with their hands, such labour as shall enable them to fulfil their duties in that humble, if it be humble, sphere of life into which it shall please Providence to call them. Similarly, we trust that the girls also, when they have to leave school on attaining the age of

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte, de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

16, Rampart Row, W.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally,—Messrs. W. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase Demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without* any commission.

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

NOTICES.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

MRS. ANDREW HAMILTON, Rutland House, Sale, Cheshire, wishes to receive Children of Parents residing in India to educate with her own, aged from six to twelve years. Resident foreign Governess. Terms inclusive 50 to 100 Guineas payable quarterly in advance. References kindly permitted to J. K. BYTHELL, Esq., Sale, of Bombay; J. RENSHAW, Esq., M. D., Sale; Rev. G. CORT, M. A., Sale and Bombay.

IT having come to the knowledge of the Makers of B. B. H. CROWN IRON that certain persons have endeavoured to deceive the Trade by offering inferior irons bearing brands which are colourable imitations of and intended to represent the B. B. H. Crown brand, NOTICE is hereby given that PROCEEDINGS WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST any person or persons found to be OFFERING such IRONS FOR SALE.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 per Share on the fully paid up Shares and Rs. 35-4 on the New Issues, being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 11th instant.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS payable in Broach or Bombay can be had at the Company's Office, Broach, on application.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-Street, London,
and all
CHEMISTS & STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses not from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consign ments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kit, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO.
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
53, 53a, 53b, & 54, BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This manufactory, one of the oldest of Calcutta C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A *branch Agency*, under the management of *Messrs. Soundy & Co.*, has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

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C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

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BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard room.

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SOUNDY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT; experience in Office of large works preferred. Apply stating salary expected, &c. to

THE AGENT,
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A MERCANTILE FIRM in one of the Presidency Towns, chiefly engaged in the Piece Goods Import Trade, will have a VACANCY for an EXPERIENCED MAN of BUSINESS about the beginning of the next cold weather.

The undermentioned are authorized to receive applications from gentlemen who have undergone a practical training in a good London Office connected with the Indian Trade, and can give satisfactory evidence of their having acquired sufficient experience in this country to enable them to conduct a business if left in sole charge. A liberal arrangement will be offered to a really eligible person. All communications will be considered strictly private and applications will be received here to the end of March and in London to the end of May. Applicants must state their views as to salary, term of engagement, age, &c., and give references in this country or at Home.

Address "MERCATOR," care of CHARLES SANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., Solicitors, Calcutta, or Messrs. BAILEYS, SHAW and GILLETT, Solicitors, 5, Bernors Street, Oxford Street, London.

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GARBUT HALL, MATHERAN.

ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant view.

BRANCH of the POONA HOTEL. BAZAR SUPPLIES received direct from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

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MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, to occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season:—

Cama Cottage	Rs.	500
Parbut House contains 3 bed-rooms, 4 bath-rooms, and 1 dressing, drawing and dinning room	,,	600
Walker's House	,,	200
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AUSTRALIAN WINE from Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD:

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs.	10 per doz.	quarts.
HERMITAGE (Red)	,,	10 ,,	,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

	Per Doz. Qtr.	Per 2 Doz. Pts.
LOUIS ROEDERER'S Champagne	Rs. 56	Rs. 58 8
HAMILTON & GRIEVE'S Champagne	50	51 0
ASHBURNER'S Champagne	38	40 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR Carte Blanche	28	30 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR Carte d'Or	32	34 0

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs.	11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	,,	15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	,,	22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	,,	24½	do.
Cantemerle	,,	31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs.	15	per doz Qts.
Do. No. 1	,,	19	do.
Do. Superior	,,	21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs.	16	per doz. Qts
Geisuheim	,,	19	do.
Scharlachberg	,,	28	do.
Liebfraumilch	,,	32	do.
Rauenthal	,,	3½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	,,	40	do.
Rudesheimberg	,,	41	do.
Marcobrunner	,,	44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	,,	45	do.
Steinberg	,,	48	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs.	31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vioux	,,	33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	,,	38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premier qualite	Rs.	14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co	Rs.	45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	,,	41½	do.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

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Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14 per doz.	Qts
Les Canons	,,	18	,,
Chateau Lecoville	,,	24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,,	28	,,

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs.	16 per doz.	Qts.
Geisenheimer	,,	18 per doz.	Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,,	22	,,
Do.	,,	25 per case of 2 doz.	Pts.
Steinwein	,,	22 per doz.	Qts.
Hochheimer	,,	24	,,
Rudesheimer	,,	26	,,
Marcobrunner	,,	30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	36	,,

BEER:—

Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs.	6 ,,
Just landed ex-Steamer Silvio.		
Kreuznacher Export Beer in champagne bottles (3 dozen cases)	Rs.	6-8 per doz.
Do. do. ordinary Quart bottles (4 dozen cases)	,,	6 ,,

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Boulestin & Co.'s "Star" Cognac	,,	22	,,
P. Denis Gabriel Godrad & Co.'s Cognac "Star"	,,	20	,,
Do. do. "Stars"	,,	23	,,
Do. do. "Stars"	,,	27	,,
Fromy and Roge's well known "Stars"	,,	30	,,

CHAMPAGNE:—

Perrier Jouet Chloquot of Reims	Rs.	36 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	,,	40 per case of 2 doz.	Pts.
Meyer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	,,	35	,,
Blanche, ditto	,,	40	,,
Fromy, superior quality, from the Societe Orientale, Epernay	,,	30 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	,,	32 per case of 2 doz.	Pts.

ASPARAGUS:—

Best German	Rs.	25 per doz. large Tins.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

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IN addition to the new WATERPROOF MATERIAL advertised by us, we still continue to make the celebrated PATENT IMPROVED TARPAULINS, which we have manufactured so successfully for the past 18 years.

These were the only Tarpaulins specially ordered by the Government of India for the BHOOTAN, ABYSSINIAN, LUSHAIE, GARO, & PERAK EXPEDITIONS.

Sizes in general use always in stock.

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta.

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TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., at Graham's Buildings, a cargo of the above, consisting of about 1,500 Tons per Ship Orthes, which sailed from the Clyde in December last, and which will probably arrive here early in April.

Terms as customary.

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THE MISSES LE QUESNE offer the comforts of home with careful training and a thorough Education to the Daughters of Indian Officers of all branches of H. M. Service. The highest references, particulars of terms and of the salubrity of the Island supplied on application to

MISS LE QUESNE,
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WINDMILL PNEUMATIC PUMPS,
MADE and PATENTED in AMERICA.

FOR COMPRESSING AIR and RAISING WATER for Irrigation and for Supplying Cities, Mills, Railway Tanks or Gardens.

AGENT FOR INDIA,
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BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public, and especially his former Constituents, will undertake to Repair, Tune, and give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c. either at the pupils' houses or at his own place.

THE TERRACE, opposite Bolton & Co., Byculla.

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MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges by applying to

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PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
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GREENER'S GUNS, &c., FOR SALE.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT off the undermentioned prices, will be allowed to purchasers:—

Double-barrel B. L. Choke-Bore GUNS, Double Grip, Back action Lock, taking the Ordinary 12 Bore Cartridge Case, in Black Case, with Implements complete	Rs.	350	0
Ditto Treble wedge-fastaction, first quality, in Leather Case, complete		560	0
Chilled Shot for above Guns, per bag		7	8
D. B. B. RIFLE, taking the regulation Snider Cartridge	,,	315	0
D. B. B. L. GUN, 14 bore, snap action, in case, complete	,,	380	0
Ditto, 12 bore Double Grip, Back Action Lock, in case, complete	,,	315	0

Greener's New Book "CHOKE BORE GUNS, and how to load for all kinds of Game" Rs. 2-8, or by post.. 3-0 net.

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THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 5 pp

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

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THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL is the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4, and for single Copy, One Anna.

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AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Scorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

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In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH,

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.

Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.

Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members:—

MR. W. A. SMITH.
,, W. WATSON.
,, SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
,, P. DORABJEE.
,, D. HORMUSJEE
,, GOPALROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 16th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.

Per Dozen, Rs. 23.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGISTS,
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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

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Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Hoat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

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Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips of nice Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

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Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and per Jugs, &c.

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Cretonnes, Chintzes, Rops, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with the Drawing.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Joypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of publi support.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

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